

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY).
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12
per annum.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

April 20, 1921, Temperature 68

Barometer 29.96

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 72.

April 20, 1920, Temperature 73

No. 18,237.

三拜禮

號十二月四日一千九百一十二年 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1921. 日三十月三西辛亥年十四庚寅中 PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

In this changeable weather
Beware of a chill—
Carry a phial of
WATSON'S
COLD CURE TABLETS
A sure preventive.
A speedy cure.
Price per phial 75 cents.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE)
Open and Closed
CARS FOR HIRE
482.
TEL. 3552 in Hongkong and Kowloon. TEL. 3552

THE FINEST INSTRUMENTS IN THE WORLD.

DOCTORS and PROFESSORS Microscopes with 1,100 times enlargement: complete with all necessary Optic. SURVEYORS Levelling Instruments with adjustable Stands. All of the finest workmanship and accuracy. Manufactured by Messrs. P. Brock & Co., Copenhagen.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND CHINA:
DANISH CHINESE COMMERCIAL CO.
14 Chater Road.

SALE of **ELECTRICAL FIXTURES**

30% REDUCTION.

THE UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
13, Chater Road.

THOS. COOK & SON.
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc
OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.
TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
COOK'S "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing
Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be
forwarded free on application.
Telegraphic Address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,
Telephone No. 324. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.
Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
China Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

LIQUEUR D'ANIS
L'ANGORA
TONIQUE RAFFRAICHISSANT.
SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. 75.

EXPERIENCE
has taught us that it is wise
WHEN BUYING A WATCH
to consider quality before price.
We have a stock of Pocket and
Wrist Watches of quality
THAT SATISFY!
J. ULLMANN & CO.
French Street. Tel. 100.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

BRUMOUS COAL STRIKE.

RIOTING MINERS CAUSE ENORMOUS DAMAGE.

SHOPS PLUNDERED.

PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT STILL INDEFINITE.

LONDON, April 19.

Reports of the disastrous effects of the coal strike upon industries continue to come in from all parts of the country. The latest is that many potteries in North Staffordshire have closed down and 22,000 operatives are idle. Meanwhile the anger of the miners has found vent in disturbances in Scotland. The worst rioting since the crisis began occurred yesterday in Lanarkshire. Shops in Elanayre were plundered of provisions which were deliberately wasted. Enormous damage is reported to have been done to buildings and plant as the result of rioting in Fifeshire.

LONDON, April 19.

The coal owners' negotiating committee held long conferences to-day with officials of the Mines Department. It is expected that when the miners' executive meet on Thursday they will be informed that the owners are prepared to discuss important modifications of the wage scales previously offered.

LATEST NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, April 19.

The coal-owners spent over two hours at the Board of Trade conferring with the Secretary of Mines, after which their president announced that there had been no new developments. Subsequently the Mining Association made a statement doubting the usefulness of replying to the Miners' Federation's demand for information as regards the offer of the owners to forego profits and revise the wage schedule. The Association said that it appeared the Federation was not prepared to discuss wages until its two chief demands had been conceded. The owners could not possibly say more than they had already said without discussion with the Federation, as if they attempted to readjust conditions without consulting the men's representatives they would run the risk of being accused of going back on old-standing pre-war agreements.

JOURNALIST DEAD.

DREYFUS CASE RECALLED.

PARIS, April 19.

Joseph Reinach, the journalist who was the promoter of the revision of the Dreyfus case, is dead.

[Joseph Reinach contributed to the *Figaro* under the name of "Polyte" and to the *Revue de Paris*. He started his career as a lawyer. From 1881 to 1882 he was secretary to Gambetta, and after the latter's death Vice-President of the République Française. He was several times a deputy and during the war was for six months on the staff of General Gallieni. He was twice married. His only son was killed during the war.]

SHIPPING SLUMP.

"THE WORST IN LIVING MEMORY."

ALARMING FIGURES.

LONDON, April 19.

Britain is suffering from the worst shipping slump in living memory. Approximately 900 British vessels of a tonnage of over 2,000,000 have been driven to anchor by industrial stagnation and dissension. A city authority declares that ships to-day are unworkable and unsaleable and are "being given away with a pound of tea." Shipbuilding centres have been hit hard. There are 56,000 workers unemployed and over 170,000 in the engineering and ironfoundry trades. Recently a Japanese vessel of 4,000 tons sold for £10,000. Last year the ship was withdrawn from the auctions at £32,000, while earlier owners refused £50,000.

COSTA RICA OIL.

AMERICAN CONSUL CRITICISES BRITISH CONCESSION.

NEW YORK, April 19.

The newspapers at Washington state that Mr. Hughes on April 15, sent a note to Britain with reference to allegations made in the House of Commons that the United States Government endeavoured improperly to procure the annulment of certain oil concessions to a British company in Costa Rica. The note says that the American consul at San Jose was not authorised to criticise the concession but adds that such criticism accords with the policy of the United States which does not recognise usurping governments.

CRICKET SEASON.

BOARD OF CONTROL APPOINTS SELECTORS.

LONDON, April 19.

A meeting of the Cricket Board of Control appointed R. Spooner, H. K. Foster, and J. Daniell as selectors for the season's test matches with power to co-opt, the captain, when selected also to call in consultatively two professionals. The selectors will make the players' acceptance conditional on a promise that he does not contribute any article or statement to the Press respecting any match he plays in until the end of the season.

FORMER KAISER BURIED.

SOMBRE SCENES AT POTSDAM.

BERLIN, April 19.

Sombre scenes were witnessed on the arrival of the remains of the former Kaiser at Wildpark Station, near Potsdam. The former Crown Princess, the younger members of the former Imperial family, former Court dignitaries, and a party of ex-officers with lowered swords awaited the train. Many wreaths which were presented at various stations en route from Holland covered the coffin over which an all-night vigil was kept by officers of the regiments of which the ex-Kaiser was honorary colonel. A huge crowd followed the remains to Potsdam where there were enormous crowds of visitors.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/6 5/8
Today's opening rate 2/6 5/8

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

COAL STRIKE.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Sun Hats

Our Special Light-weight Sun Hat weighs 9 ounces, is smart in appearance, very durable and thoroughly Sunproof and Waterproof
\$18.50 each.

Other qualities from - - **\$11.50** each.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.
Men's Wear Specialists.

16, Des Vaux Road. Telephone 29.

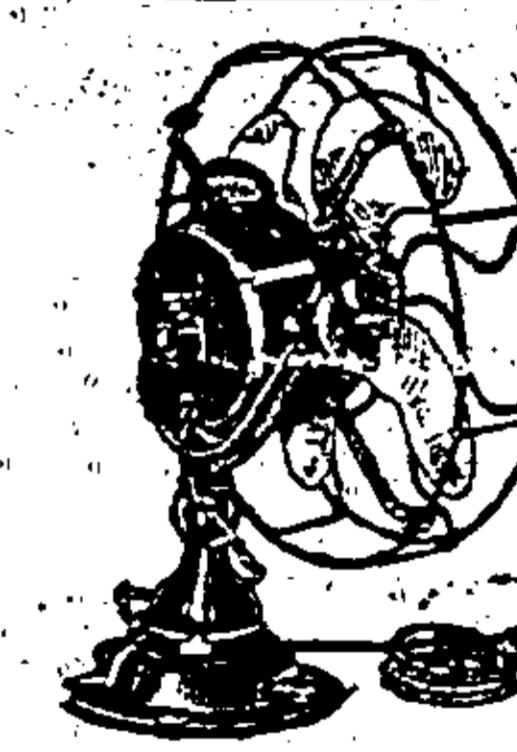
WE ARE NOW CARRYING STOCKS OF HIGH CLASS DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS

THE PHARMACY

22, Queen's Road. Tel. 345

FANS.

BE PREPARED FOR THE HOT WEATHER.
BUY NOW.



LARGE STOCKS.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC Co. (of China), Ltd.
Queen's Buildings. Tel. 518.

ESTABLISHED 1900.

DISS BROS.
TAILORS
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
TEL. 2843.

DONNELLY & WHYTE. WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. 638. Tel. 638.

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
KODAKS
FILMS & ACCESSORIES

ALSO
DEVELOPING & PRINTING
BY EXPERTS
WITH
PROMPT SERVICE

AT
THE WING ON CO., LTD.

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS Phone 198

Phone 198

WATSON'S

"E"

THE PREMIER SCOTCH.

DISTINCTIVE IN FLAVOUR, WELL MATURED, MELLOW.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone 80-616.

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

CHILDREN'S JACK-TAR TOGS

and COLORED WASHING FROCKS
IN ALL SIZES.

LADIES'

WHITE CANVAS, SUEDE and KID
AFTERNOON SHOES
FOR SMART WEAR.

We Specialize in
Social and Business Stationery,
Letter Leaf Binders and Books,
Novelties for the Home and Office,
Dennison's Xmas Decorations.

INSPECTION SOLICITED

DER A. WING & CO.
60, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL

The China Mail.
TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1921.

NATIONALISM AND TRADE.

The "Japan Chronicle," our thoughtful and well-written Kobe "contemporary," having criticised the substitution in China's ports of numerous national Chambers of Commerce for one cosmopolitan Chamber which regarded the interests of all foreign merchants as in the main identical, has been answered by the British Chamber of Commerce Journal, published in Shanghai. Probably there is an answer to the suggestion that the change was "foolish"; but we are not convinced that the answer of the Journal is effective and satisfactory. The Japan Chronicle pointed out that the war brought the change, which cannot be denied. The Journal claims that the inadequacy of a single Chamber of Commerce was realized before the war, and various efforts made to form a British Chamber. These efforts, of which we do not remember to have heard, are said to have failed "because it would have been an experiment running counter to the cosmopolitan traditions of the port." That does not indicate that the inadequacy was very real, or strongly felt, and sounds to us very like a *post facto* excuse. The Chronicle is contradicted for saying that "one foreign Chamber of Commerce was deemed adequate," yet what (save a recognition of its inadequacy) could have condemned the experiment in whose way stood no obstacle greater than a Shanghai tradition?

We next encounter a little word juggling. The Japan paper said "it seemed as if the represent-

ters of this kind could only be dealt with satisfactorily in a cosmopolitan Chamber provided that Chamber had its various national sections and national committees and even then only on the assumption that the local commercial interests of the various sections were either non-competitive or so little competitive as to be capable of reconciliation by a co-ordinating, general Committee on which all sections were represented. Such an institution may be imaginable in dreamy editorial offices in Kobe, where Japanese interests rule supreme, but it is quite unimaginable here where, when the war was over, the choice lay between leaving such interests as have been indicated to look after themselves, as they used to do, or continuing the organizations capable of handling them.

Much more sound and effective, to our mind, is its later argument, that "there is far more co-operation in matters of business between the various nationalities . . . than there ever was when the General Chamber existed alone." Co-operation is easiest when all the parties to it are clear as to what they want. Only then does unanimity or compromise become feasible. The various Chambers having arrived at decisions in regard to matters of common interest (common to their members, presumably) communicate them to one another, and the General Chamber—the continued existence of which the *Japan Chronicle* appears to ignore—then provides, if necessary, a common meeting ground, with twice as much chance of being useful as it formerly had simply because when matters come to be discussed in their communal aspects they have already been thoroughly discussed from national points of view.

Down to and including the phrase "common meeting ground" that was excellent argument; but the explanatory tail completely disposes of the writer's right to twist the *Japan Chronicle* with "astonishing ignorance." In terms it set forth that the General or cosmopolitan Chamber is the best to handle "commercial" interests, and admits that the national Chamber is designed to regard its duty from national points of view. That was the spirit of the *Chronicle's* contention. It would probably join issue there, accept that explanation, point out that national points of view are and must be cut-throat points of view, and repeat that the cosmopolitan angle of approach, in communal interests, is the best. The "continued existence" of the General Chamber may be regarded as an admission of that. It is quite clear that the national Chambers are born of national bias and must so operate. We do not know the origin of an aphorism printed in quotation marks by the *Journal*, "that man's best cosmopolitan who loves his native country best," but it is not true. It is based on the assumption that a man who does not love his native land is incapable of loving anything; in the bard's phrase, his soul is dead. It is, of course, false. It may merely be that his intellect is alive.

A cosmopolitan Chamber, even, may be said to partake of the "cut-throat" element, inasmuch as its business is to fight for the foreign trading community's interests with the natives with whom they deal. If there be need for such fight at all, it is clear that the *Japan Chronicle* was right, and its central position quite tenable. The foreign traders have a community of interests, and a common enemy presumably hostile to those interests. They should therefore pull together, being in the same boat. It is on like lines that the Pacifist argues against war, that all men stand in peril of the cruelty of Nature, and should not, therefore, add "it by warring amongst themselves. On an ocean liner there are sectional interests which seem all important so long as the common peril of the sea is not felt. First class and other passengers have rights upon which they insist; but when shipwreck threatens, all these distinctions fall into abeyance, or should do. The analogy is close enough to require no further elaboration. It would appear that there is no sign of shipwreck so far as foreign trade in China is concerned, hence the first class passengers, (the British traders) find time and inclination to stand on their rights. This leads such other classes (nations) as can manage it to do the like. As against any common peril, the various chambers will certainly be solid and unanimous, as the *Journal* says, and in that particular the *Chronicle* might be called a false alarmist. But we can imagine it retorting that the commonest peril to foreign trade is not recognized save by itself, and that this unrecognized common peril is the nationalism which is responsible for the change it represents.

SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.

THE fame of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world wide. It is good for the deep seated cough of the adult or the croup and whooping cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by all Chemists and Storeskeepers.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Among the passengers who left by the Pacific Mail ss. "Venerable" to-day were Lady C. P. Chater and the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and Miss Holyoak.

A Chinese passenger on the ss. "Shinyo Maru" has reported that while he was on board the ship on Monday, a brown leather money bag containing \$1,566 in American gold coins was stolen from his hip pocket.

Notice is given that the master of the wooden steamship "Hsientien" reports that his vessel foundered at sea in 13 fathoms of water on April 9, 1921, about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile S. E., true, from the lighthouse on High Lamock Island.

Pleading "guilty" to a charge of theft from the hold of the ss. "Melville Dollar," two rolls of maulin which formed part of the ship's cargo, a coolie was this morning sentenced to four months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

A Chinese woman living at No. 11, Cochran Street, reports to the police that during her absence from the house yesterday, someone entered her cubicle and stole \$185 worth of jewellery and \$100 in money. She suspects her amah who has disappeared.

A Chinese gentleman living at No. 60, Caine Road and his rickshaw coolie were both removed to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday suffering from injuries received through the rickshaw capsizing as the result of the fare attempting to alight while it was in motion on Polkfulam Road. Their injuries are not serious.

For the theft of a quantity of handkerchiefs which formed part of the cargo of the ss. "Arapeno," a coolie was this morning sentenced to six months' hard labour by Magistrate Orme. Mr. G. G. N. Tinson who prosecuted for Holt's wharf, applied for stocks and the Magistrate ordered four hours' stocks in lieu of the first day.

A Chinese was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital from the second floor of No. 70, Third Street, suffering from a stab wound in his left side alleged to have been inflicted by one of three men with whom he had had a quarrel over a gambling debt. All three men are said to have assaulted the patient. Two of the man's alleged assailants have been arrested. The other escaped. The patient's condition is not serious.

Before Magistrate Lindell this morning an elderly Chinese who described himself as a cook of the ss. "Golden State," was charged with the unlawful possession on the Praya yesterday afternoon, of 401 rounds of ammunition. He pleaded "guilty" but said that he was ignorant of local regulations. He had been many years in America and was working his passage back to China. He had signed on as cook of the "Golden State," for one trip only. The Magistrate said that ignorance was no excuse and fined the defendant \$50. The ammunition was confiscated.

Before Magistrate Lindell yesterday afternoon, the hearing was resumed of the case in which two Chinese constables were charged with misconduct. The defendants were originally charged with violation of duty in that they had conducted an unauthorised gambling raid on the ground floor of No. 2, Konghong Terrace, on the night of March 30, and stolen \$90 which they found in the house, but owing to insufficient evidence, the charge was amended to one of misconduct, accusing them of having been concerned in a disturbance in the house. A good deal of time was spent in discussion of some legal technical points by the Magistrate, Mr. Hall Burton (solicitor for the defence), and Mr. T. H. King (acting C.S.P.), after which the defendants were remanded for a week to enable the prosecution to consult the Attorney General on the points raised.

CRUEL BLOW!

VON DER GOELZES TO "CUT" ALIED SUBJECTS.

The numerous Counts, Countesses, Barons, and Baronesses von der Goelz have combined to deal a staggering blow against the British and Allied nations. They recently met for a family reunion, at which they enacted the following family law, which is now published *ad eum*: "It is considered beneath the dignity of the members of the family to enter into social relations with subjects of ex-enemy States or to frequent the houses of families who have social relations with the subjects of ex-enemy States or receive them unless professional or official duty requires it."

A number of regimental associations have resolved to expel members who have any unofficial relations with ex-enemy subjects.

PLAY-GOERS

Hongkong, April 20, 1921.

THE FRUIT SEASON

BOWLS

complaint is to be pre-

pared

to keep

the fruit

of

the

country

as

it

may

be

a life

for

all

Chemists

and

Storeskeepers

INTERESTING EVENTS IN CANTON.

KWANGTUNG SPORTS.

HONGKONG'S SUCCESSES.

THE CHIN WOO ATHLETIC

ASSOCIATION'S FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

The Hongkong athletes who went to Canton last week to represent the South China Athletic Association and St. Paul's College at the Eighth Kwangtung Provincial Sports meeting which was held from April 14 to 16, returned to the Colony by train on Sunday night bringing with them laurels of victory.

In football, the South China Association's team were easily victorious in both the Kwangtung Chinese Football and the International Football competitions. There was, however, no foreign team entered in the latter competition.

The Valley Ball competition saw some keenly contested games, in which South China, after defeating the strongest Canton combination, went down to the St. Paul's College team in the final. In the open championship match between teams representing Canton against Hongkong, the Colony was the victor.

In the Senior-track events, the S.C.A.A. secured first places in the 120 yards dash, and the hurdle race, while the honours in the shot put also went to them. Unfortunately for the team, the Association's well known runner, Ko Sik-wai, was disqualified on account of his being a physical director, or more senior honours would have been made for him.

Mr. McElroy was next interviewed. He said that there was no danger. All occupants of the building would not leave.

"No doubt the people occupying this particular house will."

"Well, they have been ordered to vacate, and of course they will, but arrangements have been made for them."

"How long have these quarters been up?"

"I was not here when they were built, but they must be about 10 years old, I think."

"What is the cause of the crack?"

"There is supposed to be a stream under the building, which had not been detected when the building was put up. This is supposed to have sapped the foundation. It will be necessary to direct this stream into another channel, that is all. Of course, after a collapse, people naturally raise a scare."

"I quite appreciate the reason for your enquiry, but there is nothing serious, I assure you."

CORRESPONDENCE.

PRAISE WHERE DUE.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir,—I recently overheard a conversation in the Europe Hotel, Singapore. Perhaps I should rather say part of a conversation for as I took a seat the first words I heard were "the finest all-round company I've ever seen outside of London." There then followed more eulogies, reference to team-work, the extraordinarily effective mounting and seming of plays, etc. etc. The speaker, something of an authority on the subject whose opinion necessarily carries considerable weight, was no less a person than the famous romantic actor, Colonel Robert Loraine. The subject under discussion was the previous night's production of the H. B. Waring Co.

Being keenly interested in matters theatrical, I listened shamelessly, fingering unashamedly long over a totally unnecessary cock-tail to the intense indignation of various local worthies in search of anti-prandial comfort and healing.

To my great regret I was unable to see the company in Singapore but my curiosity having been thoroughly aroused I went at the earliest opportunity in Hongkong, namely last night, the play being "Mr. Pim Passes By."

Honesty! I have never seen anything like it up here. For three blissful hours I forgot the East, forgot stumps, forgot strikes and defeated currencies, and imagined myself in a London theatre. The brilliant, delightful, witty play, the charm, repartee and finish of the artistes, the delicacy of the staging, the exquisitely artistic detail, the very smallest detail, were something to be marvelled at and wondered whether such an obviously costly undertaking could possibly be a paying proposition unless every performance raised place before a packed audience.

There was a very good "house" last night but its a wonder to me that there was a single vacant seat, or even standing room in the theatre, and why Mourie's isn't the vade mecum of a mile-long queue from ten o'clock onwards.

Anyways, Mr. Waring for his enterprise and courage deserves a substantial medal of recognition and gratitude from theatre-goers throughout the East and it is my anxiety lest Hongkong should forget to pay her share that leads me to trespass on your valuable time and space to this extent.

I enclose my card and have the honour to sign myself,

PLAY-GOER.

Hongkong, April 20, 1921.

H. B. WARING.

CO.

NEW PUBLICATION.

THE STUDIO.

YEAR

BOOK OF APPLIED ART.

1921.

EDITOR.

MR. GEOFFREY HOLME.

REVIEWS.

POSITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE ART WORLD.

EMPHASIS.

NECESSITY FOR A MORE INTIMATE ASSOCIATION OF DESIGN AND PRODUCTION.

IN ORDER THAT GREAT BRITAIN MAY BE ABLE TO HOLD HER OWN AGAINST OTHER COUNTRIES COMPETING AGAINST HER IN THE REALM OF INDUSTRIAL ART.

THE LETTERPRESS COMPRISES A SERIES OF INFORMATIVE ARTICLES ON ARCHITECTURAL AND ARTISTIC SUBJECTS AND THERE IS A GENEROUS PROFESSION OF BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED ILLUSTRATIONS BOTH IN COLOR AND IN MONOTONE.

THE PRICE OF THE VOLUME, WHICH RUNS TO 122 PAGES, IS 10/6 IN WRAPPERS AND 15/- IN CLOTH BINDING.

WHY

THE BALDWIN APPLE SO NAMED?

THE FAMOUS BALDWIN APPLE WAS DISCOVERED BY COL. LOAMMI BALDWIN A DISTINGUISHED RESIDENT OF WOBURN, MASS., DURING THE LATER HALF OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. WHILE SURVEYING LAND IN WILMINGTON, MASS., COL. BALDWIN OBSERVED A TREE ON THE LAND OF JAMES BUTTERS, WHICH APPEARED TO BE MUCH FREQUENTED BY WOODPECKERS. CURIOSITY LED HIM TO EXAMINE THE TREE, AND HE FOUND THAT IT bore APPLES OF AN EXCELLENT FLAVOUR.

THE NEXT SPRING HE TOOK CUTTINGS FROM THE TREE TO GRAFT INTO STOCKS OF HIS OWN, AND THE EXPERIMENT WAS SO SUCCESSFUL THAT IT WAS NOT LONG BEFORE THE APPLE WAS EXTENSIVELY CULTIVATED IN MANY SECTIONS OF THE STATE. SOME CALLED IT "BUTTER'S APPLE," FROM THE LOCALITY IN WHICH THE ORIGINAL TREE HAD BEEN FOUND; OTHERS CALLED IT "WOODPECKER'S APPLE," FROM THE BIRD WHICH LED TO THE DISCOVERY.

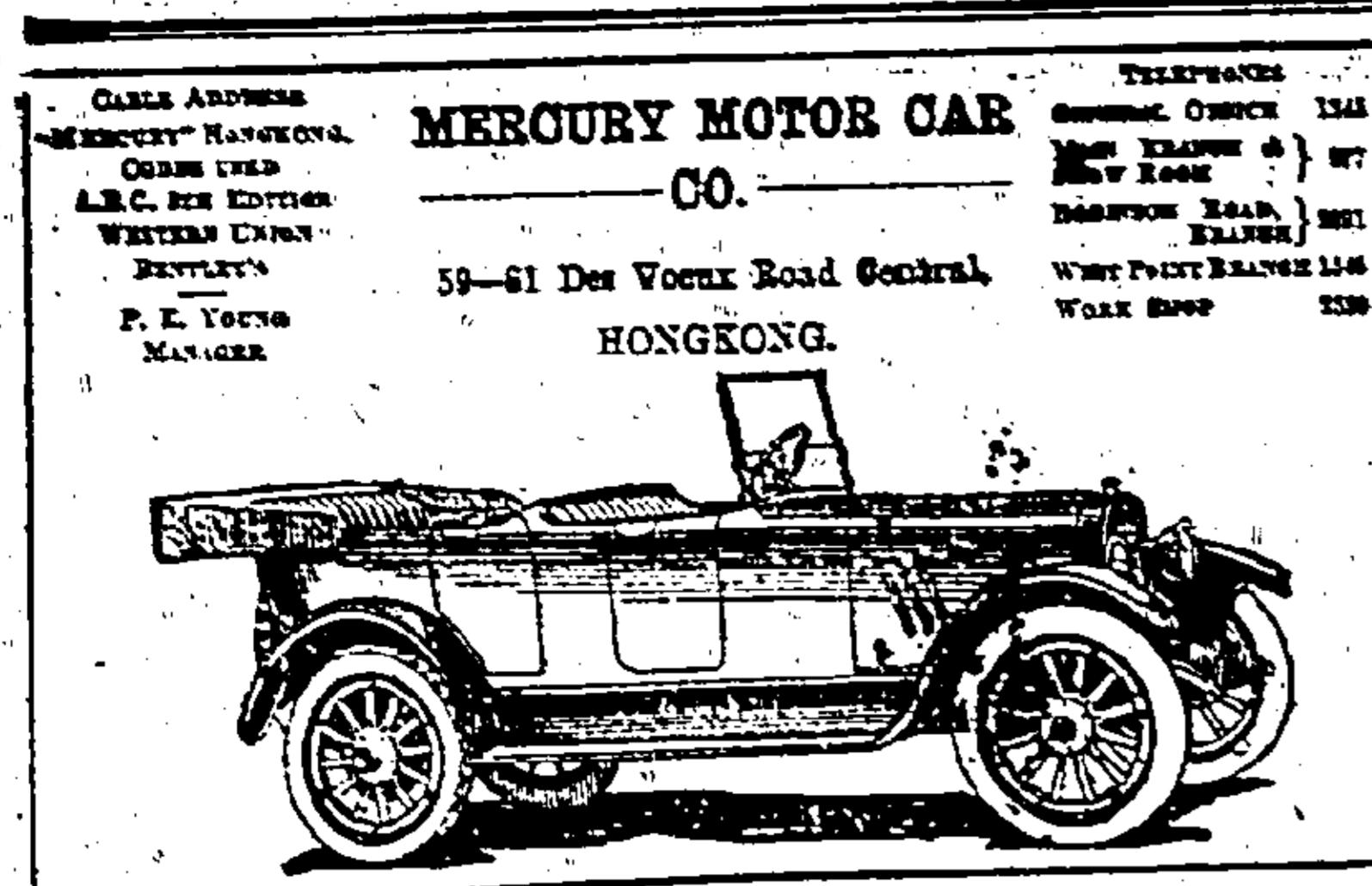
BUT ONE DAY AT THE ENTERTAINMENT OF FRIENDS AT THE HOME OF COL. BALDWIN, IT WAS

SUGGESTED THAT THE NAME "BALDWIN

APPLE" IN HONOUR OF THE DISCOVERER,

WAS THE MOST APPROPRIATE, AND IT HAS SINCE BEEN KNOWN BY THAT NAME.

THE ORIGINAL TREE WAS DESTROYED IN THE FAMOUS GALE WHICH SWEEP OVER NEW ENGLAND IN SEPTEMBER, 1815.



SAVING EUROPE.

VIEWS OF MR. H. G. WELLS.

ONLY HOPE IN A WORLD-STATE.

London, Mar. 27.—The idea of a World-State developed in Mr. H. G. Wells' pre-war romance, "The World Set Free," he has developed in a serious essay, which is published serially in the *Sunday Times*. The theme is treated as a means for salvaging civilization. It may be a vast impossible project, says Mr. Wells. It may be hopeless. But if it fails, then civilization fails too. "At present civilisation is tumbling headlong; and prompt efforts are needed to save it, but no such efforts are being made. The civilization of the past three centuries has produced a store of scientific knowledge which alters the material scale of human affairs, and has enormously enlarged the physical range of human activities, but there has not been any adequate adjustment of political ideas to the new conditions. He points out as instances of this failure the differences between America and the Old World which make it inevitable that they should approach international problems in a different spirit and from different points of view."

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

IMPRATICABLE.

The idea that America can take her place beside the Governments of the Old World on terms of equality in order to organise a world peace, says Mr. Wells, is a mistaken and unworkable idea. The American Government and community are different politically and mentally from the

Old States, and the role America is destined to play in the development of a World-State is essentially distinct. He regards the noble project of the League of Nations as too much for complete American participation and insufficient for the urgent needs of Europe. The League of Nations is not so practicable and reasonable as appeared at first, and the idea of a World-State is a sounder and more hopeful proposition.

The American community has a unique history because it consists of a great empire woven together by railroads, rivers, steamboats, and telegraphs into one uniform people speaking, thinking, really acting harmoniously. What we really want at the present time is a new term for this new thing. To call America a country as we call France and Holland countries to give the same name to two things as different as an automobile and a one-horse shay. They are the creations of different peoples and different conditions, and are going to work at a different pace and in an entirely different way. While inventions and improved methods of locomotion are an unqualified blessing in America, they are a frightful nuisance in Western Europe, where international boundaries have been drawn by coach-horses, along high roads. The revolution in the means of locomotion has increased the normal range of human activity at least tenfold, giving America opportunities for development but congesting Europe.

A STRANGULATED EUROPE.

All European boundaries to-day are impossibly small for modern conditions and are only sustained by the intensity of ancient tradition and patriotic passion. This riddle of the modern Sphinx must be solved if we are to live. Everywhere European trade is throttled by tariffs and crippled by exchange. Each European State turns out paper money at its own sweet will. Compressed between each other as these European countries are, the movements of food and labour between them are still more impeded. What were formerly normal conveniences of national division in Europe are now strangling all hope of economic recovery, which only a united effort can effect.

Along each ridiculously restricted frontier lies also the possibility of war, and therefore each strangled country is compelled to maintain as big a military equipment as its bankrupt condition permits—and we are all bankrupt. Since the war nothing has been done of any real value to ensure any European country against the threat of war; and nothing can be—or will be done while the idea of national independence overrides all

other considerations. Over all European countries broods the threat of immediate war. Nothing of the sort can approach the American citizen without long warning, and the worst war that could happen to any North American country would merely touch its coasts.

Mr. Wells emphasizes these differences between Europe and America in order to show the absolute difference in the respective outlook on the world's peace projects—a difference which makes common political cooperation between America and Europe in organising a world peace impossible for the present.

THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE. The League of Nations, which aims at establishing stability, is now of necessity a league for the stereotyping of existing national ideas, which are just the things that must be got rid of at any cost. Before Europe gets on level and equal terms with America the European communities have to go through the process that America went under much easier conditions a century and a half ago. The nations of Europe have to repeat on a much grander scale, and in the face of much more profound prejudices, the feat of understanding and readjustment accomplished by the American people when thirteen distinct and separate sovereign nations confederated into the United States. If Europe is not to sink into anarchy it must do the same thing. It must cease thinking of the people of Britain, the people of France, the people of Germany, and so on, and must think of the people of Europe, if not of the civilised people of the world. If we Europeans cannot bring our minds to that there is no hope for us. Only by thinking of all the peoples can any people be saved in Europe. Fresh wars will destroy

the social fabric and Europe will perish fighting.

Mr. Wells does not believe that the British Empire is as homogeneous as America or that the two English-speaking Powers would together dominate and keep the peace of the world. He admits that the Empire's system is different in size and nature from a typical European State: but while America is homogeneous and growing more so, the Empire is heterogeneous and shows little assimilative power. The American States are gathered together and are still very remote from any serious antagonist, but the British States are scattered over a world, entangled with, and stressed against a multitude of possible antagonists.

SEA POWER NO LONGER POSSIBLE. The size, and manageability of political States is a matter of transport and communications. Beyond the limit thus determined they become unstable. The British Empire is an ocean State whose political and economic cohesion depend upon steamships and upon the Empire remaining dominant and securing the means of transport. If the Empire is to remain secure and independent it is necessary that its ocean transport should remain dominant in peace and invulnerable in war. These essentials are under the shadow of aerial and submarine transport. Sea power is no longer the simple thing that it was before the coming of the submarine. The sea-ways can no longer be taken and possessed completely.

To no other Power except Japan is this so grave a consideration as it is to Britain. The consideration of the possibility of air transport leads to the same conclusion that the security of the Empire can only rest upon the keeping of peace within its boundaries.

Mr. Wells points out that Britain is unable to develop aerial commerce without the consent and co-operation of a great number of intervening neighbours whose territory has to be crossed, and if she embarks single-handed on any considerable war her sea-communications will be almost completely cut. The Empire, despite its size and the modernness of its growth, is not much better off, standing alone than other European countries, and forms no exception to the generalization that the scale and form of the European States does not harmonise with contemporary needs and the development of transport conditions. All European Powers are under the necessity of sinking the idea of complete independence either to dominating them. It is a life-and-death necessity. If Europe cannot obey the call, the nations will all be destroyed.

Along each ridiculously restricted frontier lies also the possibility of war, and therefore each strangled country is compelled to maintain as big a military equipment as its bankrupt condition permits—and we are all bankrupt. Since the war nothing has been done of any real value to ensure any European country against the threat of war; and nothing can be—or will be done while the idea of national independence overrides all

KOWLOON "TIGER" AGAIN?

A STRANGE MONSTER.

MAINLAND VILLAGE TERRIFIED.

Great consternation was caused in Kowloon City about six o'clock last night when many excited people claimed to have seen a strange and mysterious animal variously described as a bear, a kangaroo, and an orang-outang. The animal is said to have seated itself on the hillside in full view of Hoikuen village, near Bailey's Shipyard on the Kowloon City Road. One witness, a Chinese draughtsman, employed at Bailey's, thinks that the animal was a full grown man-eating tiger, but is not sure owing to the distance. He could see no stripes and the animal's coat was of a dark brown. He estimates the mysterious animal to have been about seven feet long and 32 feet high.

Armed police were at once sent out but on arrival at the village, behold the beast had vanished. Excited villagers stated that it had sat for a long while on its haunches like a man, with its fore legs hanging down by its side. It had, they said, a peculiarly long nose. All the noise they had been able to make with gongs had failed to scare it away. It was, they averred, in full view for a long time before it eventually strayed away and disappeared into the gathering gloom. No one was able to decide the exact nature of the animal but all were agreed that it was a huge thing of very brutal appearance. If it was not a tiger, what was it? the villagers asked themselves. Some replied that it was an extraordinarily huge bear, others that it was an orang-outang, and yet others that it was a kangaroo. Hundreds saw it. What was it?

THE LIMIT IN TRICKERY.

26,800 SURPRISE FOR A JEWELLER.

An ingenious trick was played on one of the chief jewellers at Bucharest a few days before the wedding of Princess Elizabeth of Rumania to the Crown Prince of Greece. A well-dressed man alighted from a motor-car and asked to be shown some diamond earrings. The gems shown him were not good enough. He said he had been asked by a Ministry to buy a wedding present for the Princess. The jeweller produced his best diamond earrings which the customer agreed to buy for 190,000 lei (nominally £7,600).

When the customer (whose right arm was missing) came to pay he found that he had only £800 on him. He asked the jeweller to write a note to his wife asking her to send the rest by the motor-car driver. Accordingly he wrote a note to this effect:

Dear Helen.—Please hand the chauffeur £6,800 for the purchase of the jewellery.

Yours,
JOHN.

After the motor-car driver had left, the customer, having handed over the £800, told the jeweller that he had to go to another shop, but that he would be back shortly to take delivery of the earrings. At 1 o'clock the jeweller left his shop and went home for luncheon without the customer having returned:

"Why did you want that £6,800 that I gave to a motor-car driver for you?" asked the jeweller's wife, producing the note in his handwriting. The jeweller had failed to notice that Helen was the name of his own wife and John his.

The police are looking for the customer and his chauffeur.

FLYING SHIPS.

LONDON TO NEW YORK IN 40 HOURS.

Experience gained in the construction for the Government of sea-going aircraft is leading to the design of wonderful commercial flying ships.

The Fairley Company, builders for the Air Ministry of the great Titan flying-boats, have in hand for instance, plans for giant Transatlantic flying ships, driven by specially designed 4,000-horse power engines, which will have luxurious accommodation for as many as 100 passengers, in addition to fuel, crew, and stores.

They will, in fact, be air liners, with great hulls which, seen without their wings, one might mistake for some specially designed craft for use on the surface of the water.

Starting from the lower reaches of the Thames, such vessels will be able to make a non-stop flight to New York in very little more than 40 hours; while calculations which have just been made show that with a sufficient fleet, well patronised, the fare by flying ship should be little, if any, more than by steamship.

Conditions in the flying ships will approximate almost exactly to those of first-class steamship travel. Guided by their course by directional wireless, and forms no exception to the generalization that the scale and form of the European States does not harmonise with contemporary needs and the development of transport conditions. All European Powers are under the necessity of sinking the idea of complete independence either to dominating them. It is a life-and-death necessity. If Europe cannot obey the call, the nations will all be destroyed.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

INSPECTION BY G.O.C.

A NOTABLE PARADE.

There was a big gathering of interested spectators at the Murray Parade Ground last night to witness the annual inspection of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps by Major General Sir George Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., General Officer Commanding.

About 220 members of the Corps marched on parade under the command of Lieut.-Col. Bird, Major Rapson acting as adjutant and there were several features which made the occasion a notable one in the history of the unit. Mounted infantry appeared one parade mounted for the first time since the formation of the corps some fourteen months ago and it also marked the initial appearance in kilts of the Scottish Company and the pipe band, consisting of eight pipers, four side drummers and one base drummer in charge of Pipe Sergeant Ross.

The General who was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Nicholson C.M.G., D.S.O. (D.A.A. and Q.M.C.) and Capt. Fisher M.C. (A.D.C.) was received on the Parade Ground by the Corps in line and after the general salute the parade was marched past first in column and then in close column. The Corps then re-formed into its original line and advanced in review order. A hollow square was afterwards formed and Major-General Kirkpatrick who made a careful inspection of the Corps briefly addressed the volunteers referring in congratulating terms to the smart appearance of the turnout and stating that he looked forward with pleasurable anticipation to seeing their field work when the Corps went into camp later on.

After the inspection the Scottish company, to the accompaniment of skirling, piping and a general murmur of admiration, from the onlookers marched through the streets. Their route took them from Headquarters down Garden Road and along Queen's Road to Pedder Street, thence by way of Des Vaux Road to Statue Square and along the front of the Hongkong Club, dispersing on the Praya in front of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's Office.

The units composing the parade were commanded as follows:—Artillery Company, Lieut. McCann; Engineer Company, 2nd Lieut. R. M. Smith, O.B.E.; Machine Gun Company, Lieut. Murdoch; Infantry, No. 1 platoon, Lieut. Bevan, M.C.; No. 2 platoon, Lieut. Hall; No. 3 Scottish platoon, 2nd Lieut. T. W. Hill M.C.; No. 6 Scottish platoon, Sgt. Brown; No. 9 platoon (reserves) Lieut. Dodwell; Cadet Company, Lieut. Weyman; Mounted Infantry, Sergt. Grimstone.

HYPNOTISM AND CRIME.

A STRANGE STORY.

RECONSTRUCTING A MURDER.

A strange story of the detection of a murder through a hypnotic medium is reported from Bernburg. The newly-married wife of a young shoemaker named Heese, was found dead in her bed-room under suspicious circumstances. Her husband was arrested, but a post-mortem furnished no clear evidence of guilt on his part. A local schoolmaster, who has for some time past occupied himself with hypnotism, then offered to solve the mystery, and was permitted by the police to make a trial. He went to the room where the body had been found with a medium whom he had previously thrown into a hypnotic trance.

After having taken into his hand certain objects which had been used by Heese, the medium gave a circumstantial account of how the woman had met her death. He said that there had been a quarrel between her and her husband, which had ended by him seizing her by the throat, half strangling her, and throwing her out of bed. She had fallen unconscious in such a way that she had died of suffocation, and her husband had made no attempt to help her. At the request of the police official who attended the experiment, the medium placed all the furniture and other objects in the room exactly as he believed them to have been on the night of the tragedy, and he did so quite correctly, though previous knowledge on his part was impossible. On the following day the police put some of the details of the story to Heese, who was so surprised by them that he at once made a full confession corresponding exactly with what had been said by the medium. It is stated that the schoolmaster had already solved the mystery of a robbery by similar method.

He had fallen unconscious in such a way that he had died of suffocation, and her husband had made no attempt to help her. At the request of the police official who attended the experiment, the medium placed all the furniture and other objects in the room exactly as he believed them to have been on the night of the tragedy, and he did so quite correctly, though previous knowledge on his part was impossible.

On the following day the police put some of the details of the story to Heese, who was so surprised by them that he at once made a full confession corresponding exactly with what had been said by the medium. It is stated that the schoolmaster had already solved the mystery of a robbery by similar method.

Starting from the lower reaches of the Thames, such vessels will be able to make a non-stop flight to New York in very little more than 40 hours; while calculations which have just been made show that with a sufficient fleet, well patronised, the fare by flying ship should be little, if any, more than by steamship.

Conditions in the flying ships will approximate almost exactly to those of first-class steamship travel. Guided by their course by directional wireless, and forms no exception to the generalization that the scale and form of the European States does not harmonise with contemporary needs and the development of transport conditions. All European Powers are under the necessity of sinking the idea of complete independence either to dominating them. It is a life-and-death necessity. If Europe cannot obey the call, the nations will all be destroyed.

CANTON TRADE.

CHAMBER'S NEW PRESIDENT.

A TRADE PERIODICAL.

The Canton General Chamber of Commerce has finally succeeded in getting for its president a real business man in the person of Mr. Chan Lim Pak, one who is well-known in South China not only for his commercial and industrial enterprises but also for his philanthropic activities. Mr. Chan is comprador of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank at Shantou; president of the Canton Mining Association; general manager of the Tee Lee Mining Co. of Hongkong and Canton; chief director of the Chung Kwock Po Lee S.S. Company, Hongkong; president of the Lepack Co., Hongkong and Canton; director of the Sun Co., Hongkong and Canton; also a director of the Chen Kwong, Chui Kong Motor Boat Company, Cheung Wah Insurance Co., and proprietors of the Cheung Chan Silk Company.

The General Committee of the Canton General Chamber of Commerce has accepted the proposal of its president, Mr. Chan Lim Pak, to issue a trade periodical reporting local commercial and industrial conditions, to establish a commercial museum, to organize an arbitration board among the merchants, and to create a foreign secretary in order to keep in touch with similar associations in other parts of the world.

The Canton General Chamber of Commerce has appointed Mr. Hin Wong as Hon. Secretary, in charge of its foreign secretariat. Mr. Wong will be glad to transmit to the Canton merchants commercial enquiries from abroad.

FOULARD TIES FOR KNOTS or BOWS

IN ALL THE
Newest Designs
and Colourings.

HAND—WOVEN
AND
HEMSTITCHED.
PURE LINEN
HANDKERCHIEFS

MADE FROM
SPECIALLY PREPARED YARN
\$32.00 to \$48.00 per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ENGLISH AND ITALIAN
VIOLINS
SPECIALY PEGGED FOR THIS CLIMATE.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
16, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL

TEL. 1111.



Established 1742.



*The Reputation of
WHITE HORSE
WHISKY*
has been slowly built
up by unquestionable
quality.

MACKIE & CO. DISTILLERS LTD.
Island of Islay. Glasgow. London.

B.R.

BRITANNIA BEER.
Can't Be Beat.

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR
Export by the

WESTMINSTER BREWERY LIMITED
VANCOUVER, B.C.

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
14, GUMSHAW ROAD, CENTRAL
HONGKONG.

SHIPPING

**P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA
APCAR AND
EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
LINES**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	To	From	Destination
"DAVANHA"	7,000	27th Apr.	LONDON & Awerp. MARMILLAS, London & Awerp.
"GOUDAN"	7,000	29th Apr.	MARMILLAS, London & Awerp.
"DILWARA"	5,375	9th May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"YAGOYA"	7,000	13th May	MARMILLAS, London & Awerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TORILLA"	5,300	10th Apr.	Calcutta, via Singapore Penang and Rangoon.
		at 1 p.m.	

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KANOWNA"	7,000	6th May	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	5,000	25th May	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"KANOWNA"	7,000	21st Apr.	Moji and Kobe.
"DILWARA"	5,400	17th Apr.	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Ticket Interchangeable.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta, Singapore and Madras in lieu of the service of B.I.S.N. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailings dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

Parcels Measuring not more than 3 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on SUNDAYS and TUESDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For further information, Passage Fare, Premiums, and Inlays, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., 2, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

H. LING & CO.
LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,
Y.M. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
Also Shipbuilding Articles.
Telephone No. 1116. 28, Wing Wo Street, Central.

N. Y. K.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA OR VANCOUVER via Manila,
Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Oceanside Point U.S.A. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.
SUWA MARU Friday, 29th April, at 11 a.m.
YUSHIMI MARU (omit Manila) Friday, 29th April, at 11 a.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.
INABA MARU Friday, 29th April, at 11 a.m.
KAMO MARU Friday, 13th May, at 11 a.m.
IYO MARU Friday, 29th May, at 11 a.m.
HAMBURG, LONDON, HULL & ROTTERDAM via Suez.
MAJUSSU MARU Friday, 29th April.
LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU Tuesday, 17th May, at 11 a.m.
TAKAO MARU Tuesday, 21st June, at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK via Suez.
YAMAGATA MARU Middle of May.
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.
KAWACHI MARU Beginning of May.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.
WAKASA MARU Saturday, 2nd April.
HAKATA MARU Tuesday, 5th May.
CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.
TOSA MARU Thursday, 7th May.
JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
TANGO MARU Tuesday, 17th May, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
AWA MARU Monday, 26th April.
LIMA MARU Tuesday, 27th April.
MALACCA MARU Wednesday, 28th April.
ATSUMA MARU Thursday, 29th April, at 11 a.m.
For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone No. 232.

PASSENGERS.**DEPARTURES.**

Per s.s. "Dumera," yesterday.—
Mr. F. H. Buck, Mr. T. Coler, Mr. Abdallah, Mr. R. R. Hynd, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Clark, Mr. Hawks, Mr. Chapple, Miss Silas, Miss M. Silas, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Johnson, Mr. K. Aboobhai, Mr. N. B. Taki, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Glover.

Per s.s. "Nikko Maru," yesterday.—
Mr. F. H. Carr, Mr. H. E. Whingham, Mr. Alex. L. Rae, Mr. D. E. Capelton, Mr. E. Romero, Mrs. Pritchard, Mr. M. Yeda, Mr. A. N. Krystanovich, Mr. H. T. Edwards, Mr. T. Courtney, Miss M. E. Courtney, Miss V. Courtney, Mrs. T. C. de Costa, Mr. R. C. Morton, Dr. W. M. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Butcher, Mrs. Benay, Mr. and Mrs. P. Moses, Mrs. Knowles, Miss E. Harris, Mr. N. Trajano, Mr. C. Hernandez, Mr. V. Shevran, Mr. W. H. Lee, Mrs. L. O. Richmond, Miss B. Richmond, Miss M. Richmond, Webb, Mrs. M. Grant, Mrs. A. Clement, Mr. A. J. Grant, Mrs. Morrison, Mr. A. Sunay, Mr. F. S. Gomez.

Per s.s. "Idomenes," to-day.—
Messrs. G. C. H. Cutley, H. Ingleson, P. Johns, A. Sutherland, H. T. Morris, H. Percy Smith, W. P. Thomas, G. S. McGavin, J. Grant, G. B. Grant, G. Hall, A. B. Gaston, A. Clement, N. Donald, W. F. Bassford, P. Miller, J. Gordon Hare and H. F. Blum.

Per s.s. "Idomenes," to-day.—
Messrs. G. C. H. Cutley, H. Ingleson, P. Johns, A. Sutherland, H. T. Morris, H. Percy Smith, W. P. Thomas, G. S. McGavin, J. Grant, G. B. Grant, G. Hall, A. B. Gaston, A. Clement, N. Donald, W. F. Bassford, P. Miller, J. Gordon Hare and H. F. Blum.

Per s.s. "Idomenes," to-day.—
Messrs. G. C. H. Cutley, H. Ingleson, P. Johns, A. Sutherland, H. T. Morris, H. Percy Smith, W. P. Thomas, G. S. McGavin, J. Grant, G. B. Grant, G. Hall, A. B. Gaston, A. Clement, N. Donald, W. F. Bassford, P. Miller, J. Gordon Hare and H. F. Blum.

Per s.s. "Idomenes," to-day.—
Messrs. G. C. H. Cutley, H. Ingleson, P. Johns, A. Sutherland, H. T. Morris, H. Percy Smith, W. P. Thomas, G. S. McGavin, J. Grant, G. B. Grant, G. Hall, A. B. Gaston, A. Clement, N. Donald, W. F. Bassford, P. Miller, J. Gordon Hare and H. F. Blum.

Per s.s. "Idomenes," to-day.—
Messrs. G. C. H. Cutley, H. Ingleson, P. Johns, A. Sutherland, H. T. Morris, H. Percy Smith, W. P. Thomas, G. S. McGavin, J. Grant, G. B. Grant, G. Hall, A. B. Gaston, A. Clement, N. Donald, W. F. Bassford, P. Miller, J. Gordon Hare and H. F. Blum.

Per s.s. "Idomenes," to-day.—
Messrs. G. C. H. Cutley, H. Ingleson, P. Johns, A. Sutherland, H. T. Morris, H. Percy Smith, W. P. Thomas, G. S. McGavin, J. Grant, G. B. Grant, G. Hall, A. B. Gaston, A. Clement, N. Donald, W. F. Bassford, P. Miller, J. Gordon Hare and H. F. Blum.

Per s.s. "Idomenes," to-day.—
Messrs. G. C. H. Cutley, H. Ingleson, P. Johns, A. Sutherland, H. T. Morris, H. Percy Smith, W. P. Thomas, G. S. McGavin, J. Grant, G. B. Grant, G. Hall, A. B. Gaston, A. Clement, N. Donald, W. F. Bassford, P. Miller, J. Gordon Hare and H. F. Blum.

Per s.s. "Idomenes," to-day.—
Messrs. G. C. H. Cutley, H. Ingleson, P. Johns, A. Sutherland, H. T. Morris, H. Percy Smith, W. P. Thomas, G. S. McGavin, J. Grant, G. B. Grant, G. Hall, A. B. Gaston, A. Clement, N. Donald, W. F. Bassford, P. Miller, J. Gordon Hare and H. F. Blum.

Per s.s. "Idomenes," to-day.—
Messrs. G. C. H. Cutley, H. Ingleson, P. Johns, A. Sutherland, H. T. Morris, H. Percy Smith, W. P. Thomas, G. S. McGavin, J. Grant, G. B. Grant, G. Hall, A. B. Gaston, A. Clement, N. Donald, W. F. Bassford, P. Miller, J. Gordon Hare and H. F. Blum.

Per s.s. "Idomenes," to-day.—
Messrs. G. C. H. Cutley, H. Ingleson, P. Johns, A. Sutherland, H. T. Morris, H. Percy Smith, W. P. Thomas, G. S. McGavin, J. Grant, G. B. Grant, G. Hall, A. B. Gaston, A. Clement, N. Donald, W. F. Bassford, P. Miller, J. Gordon Hare and H. F. Blum.

Per s.s. "Idomenes," to-day.—
Messrs. G. C. H. Cutley, H. Ingleson, P. Johns, A. Sutherland, H. T. Morris, H. Percy Smith, W. P. Thomas, G. S. McGavin, J. Grant, G. B. Grant, G. Hall, A. B. Gaston, A. Clement, N. Donald, W. F. Bassford, P. Miller, J. Gordon Hare and H. F. Blum.

Per s.s. "Idomenes," to-day.—
Messrs. G. C. H. Cutley, H. Ingleson, P. Johns, A. Sutherland, H. T. Morris, H. Percy Smith, W. P. Thomas, G. S. McGavin, J. Grant, G. B. Grant, G. Hall, A. B. Gaston, A. Clement, N. Donald, W. F. Bassford, P. Miller, J. Gordon Hare and H. F. Blum.

Per s.s. "Idomenes," to-day.—
Messrs. G. C. H. Cutley, H. Ingleson, P. Johns, A. Sutherland, H. T. Morris, H. Percy Smith, W. P. Thomas, G. S. McGavin, J. Grant, G. B. Grant, G. Hall, A. B. Gaston, A. Clement, N. Donald, W. F. Bassford, P. Miller, J. Gordon Hare and H. F. Blum.

Per s.s. "Idomenes," to-day.—
Messrs. G. C. H. Cutley, H. Ingleson, P. Johns, A. Sutherland, H. T. Morris, H. Percy Smith, W. P. Thomas, G. S. McGavin, J. Grant, G. B. Grant, G. Hall, A. B. Gaston, A. Clement, N. Donald, W. F. Bassford, P. Miller, J. Gordon Hare and H. F. Blum.

Per s.s. "Idomenes," to-day.—
Messrs. G. C. H. Cutley, H. Ingleson, P. Johns, A. Sutherland, H. T. Morris, H. Percy Smith, W. P. Thomas, G. S. McGavin, J. Grant, G. B. Grant, G. Hall, A. B. Gaston, A. Clement, N. Donald, W. F. Bassford, P. Miller, J. Gordon Hare and H. F. Blum.

Per s.s. "Idomenes," to-day.—
Messrs. G. C. H. Cutley, H. Ingleson, P. Johns, A. Sutherland, H. T. Morris, H. Percy Smith, W. P. Thomas, G. S. McGavin, J. Grant, G. B. Grant, G. Hall, A. B. Gaston, A. Clement, N. Donald, W. F. Bassford, P. Miller, J. Gordon Hare and H. F. Blum.

Per s.s. "Idomenes," to-day.—
Messrs. G. C. H. Cutley, H. Ingleson, P. Johns, A. Sutherland, H. T. Morris, H. Percy Smith, W. P. Thomas, G. S. McGavin, J. Grant, G. B. Grant, G. Hall, A. B. Gaston, A. Clement, N. Donald, W. F. Bassford, P. Miller, J. Gordon Hare and H. F. Blum.

Per s.s. "Idomenes," to-day.—
Messrs. G. C. H. Cutley, H. Ingleson, P. Johns, A. Sutherland, H. T. Morris, H. Percy Smith, W. P. Thomas, G. S. McGavin, J. Grant, G. B. Grant, G. Hall, A. B. Gaston, A. Clement, N. Donald, W. F. Bassford, P. Miller, J. Gordon Hare and H. F. Blum.

Per s.s. "Idomenes," to-day.—
Messrs. G. C. H. Cutley, H. Ingleson, P. Johns, A. Sutherland, H. T. Morris, H. Percy Smith, W. P. Thomas, G. S. McGavin, J. Grant, G. B. Grant, G. Hall, A. B. Gaston, A. Clement, N. Donald, W. F. Bassford, P. Miller, J. Gordon Hare and H. F. Blum.

Per s.s. "Idomenes," to-day.—
Messrs. G. C. H. Cutley, H. Ingleson, P. Johns, A. Sutherland, H. T. Morris, H. Percy Smith, W. P. Thomas, G. S. McGavin, J. Grant, G. B. Grant, G. Hall, A. B. Gaston, A. Clement, N. Donald, W. F. Bassford, P. Miller, J. Gordon Hare and H. F. Blum.

Per s.s. "Idomenes," to-day.—
Messrs. G. C. H. Cutley, H. Ingleson, P. Johns, A. Sutherland, H. T. Morris, H. Percy Smith, W. P. Thomas, G. S. McGavin, J. Grant, G. B. Grant, G. Hall, A. B. Gaston, A. Clement, N. Donald, W. F. Bassford, P. Miller, J. Gordon Hare and H. F. Blum.

Per s.s. "Idomenes," to-day.—
Messrs. G. C. H. Cutley, H. Ingleson, P. Johns, A. Sutherland, H. T. Morris, H. Percy Smith, W. P. Thomas, G. S. McGavin, J. Grant, G. B. Grant, G. Hall, A. B. Gaston, A. Clement, N. Donald, W. F. Bassford, P. Miller, J. Gordon Hare and H. F. Blum.

Per s.s. "Idomenes," to-day.—
Messrs. G. C. H. Cutley, H. Ingleson, P. Johns, A. Sutherland, H. T. Morris, H. Percy Smith, W. P. Thomas, G. S. McGavin, J. Grant, G. B. Grant, G. Hall, A. B. Gaston, A. Clement, N. Donald, W. F. Bassford, P. Miller, J. Gordon Hare and H. F. Blum.

Per s.s. "Idomenes," to-day.—
Messrs. G. C. H. Cutley, H. Ingleson, P. Johns, A. Sutherland, H. T. Morris, H. Percy Smith, W. P. Thomas, G. S. McGavin, J. Grant, G. B. Grant, G. Hall, A. B. Gaston, A. Clement, N. Donald, W. F. Bassford, P. Miller, J. Gordon Hare and H. F. Blum.

Per s.s. "Idomenes," to-day.—
Messrs. G. C. H. Cutley, H. Ingleson, P. Johns, A. Sutherland, H. T. Morris, H. Percy Smith, W. P. Thomas, G. S. McGavin, J. Grant, G. B. Grant, G. Hall, A. B. Gaston, A. Clement, N. Donald, W. F. Bassford, P. Miller, J. Gordon Hare and H. F. Blum.

Per s.s. "Idomenes," to-day.—
Messrs. G. C. H. Cutley, H. Ingleson, P. Johns, A. Sutherland, H. T. Morris, H. Percy Smith, W. P. Thomas, G.

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.

Telephone No. 483.

SOLE AGENTS

IN

HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA
FOR
THE STUDEBAKER CAR.

We have just received a consignment of these cars covering:-

BIG SIX TOURING (7 Passenger)
SPECIAL SIX TOURING (5 Passenger)
SPECIAL SIX SEDAN (5 Passenger)
LIGHT SIX TOURING (5 Passenger)

FIRST CLASS LIVERY SERVICE.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

IRISH PROBLEM.

PREMIER DEFENDS GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

REPLY TO THE BISHOPS.

LONDON, April 19.

Replying to the appeal of the bishops for a change in the Government's Irish policy, Mr. Lloyd George says that he very heartily sympathises with the desire to bring about peace with a contented Ireland. He denounces the Sinn Fein reign of terror and declares that the policy of the Government is the sole practical solution, that it is just and wise, and that the Home Rule Act is a sensible and workmanlike method of carrying it out. The fundamental issue is secession versus union. The Government's ideal of combining unity with home rule is nobler than the Sinn Feiner's creed of excessive nationalism which would take nothing less than isolation and which if it had full play would Balkanise the world. The controllers of the Irish Republican Army still believed they could ultimately win a republic by continuing the fight. As long as the leaders of Sinn Fein stood in this position and received the support of their countrymen a settlement was impossible. He was willing and anxious to discuss any and every road which promised to lead to reconciliation and fully recognised that force was no remedy and that reason and goodwill alone would lead to the final goal, but the abandonment of force at present would be surrender to violence, crime, and separation.

SINN FEIN LOAN IN AMERICA.

CHICAGO, April 19.

Boland, a representative of De Valera in America, addressing the convention of the association for the recognition of the Irish republic, said that Ireland was going to ask American sympathisers for a further loan, probably of \$100,000,000 to finance the fight for freedom.

REICHSBANK RESERVES.

SECURITY FOR GERMANY'S REPARATION OBLIGATIONS.

PARIS, April 19.

The version of the Reparations Commission's demand for the handing over of the Reichsbank reserves (mentioned in our earlier cables) fixes the date of expiry for compliance at April 22.

LATER.

The Reichsbank reserves are to be transferred to the Cologne or the Coblenz branches of the Reichsbank where they will be allowed to appear in balance sheet but cannot be disposed of without permission. The Reparations Commission's statement shows that this step was taken in consequence of Germany's disregard for clause 236 of the Treaty, notwithstanding warning. The reserves will therefore be a security for German reparation obligations. If compliance is refused the Commission will demand immediate surrender of metal reserves.

INDIA'S FUTURE.

RETIRING VICEROY OPTIMISTIC.

LONDON, April 20.

Lord Chelmsford, the retiring viceroy, has arrived in London. As regards India's future he was very optimistic. The legislative councils had already demonstrated that they were not a sham but a reality and had displayed a great sense of balance and responsibility. Lord Chelmsford foreshadowed the early collapse of the non-co-operation movement.

CARPENTIER AND DEMPSEY.

FIGHT AT JERSEY CITY ON JULY 5.

NEW YORK, April 19.

Tex Rickard announces that the Dempsey-Carpentier fight will be Jersey City on July 2.

PARIS, April 19.

Carpentier and Desamps are sailing to America on May 7.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

TWELVE DAYS MORE.

GERMANY STILL OWING SIX HUNDRED MILLIONS.

LONDON, April 19.

M. Briand and General Weygand are coming from Paris to attend an informal Allied conference at Hythe at the week-end at Sir Philip Sassoon's home, Lympne, the historic scene of previous conferences. Germany now has only twelve days in which to make a satisfactory proposal for the payment of the £600,000,000 due on May 1 in order to avoid new coercive measures.

THE NEXT BUDGET.

LONDON, April 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain announced that the budget would be introduced on April 25 by himself owing to Sir Robert Horne's preoccupation with the coal strike.

ONTARIO BONE-DRY.

TORONTO, April 19.

A referendum on the question of the importation and sale of intoxicants in Ontario resulted in a victory for the "drys" by a majority of over 100,000. This makes Ontario bone-dry.

HONOUR FOR JAPAN'S CROWN PRINCE.

LONDON, April 19.

The Crown Prince of Japan will receive an honorary doctor's degree at Cambridge.

Mr. Koshida, Secretary of the Japanese Embassy, has gone to Gibraltar to meet the Crown Prince.

MR. WELLINGTON KOO.

LONDON, April 20.

Mr. Wellington Koo has arrived in London from Italy.

YAP ISLAND INCIDENT.

LONDON, April 20.

HOPE OF A SATISFACTORY SOLUTION.

LONDON, April 20.

The Daily Telegraph hopes that the British and French premiers will find time at the weekend conference to dismiss the Yap misunderstanding and find a solution which will satisfy the American claim without affronting the new mandatory. The newspaper thinks that it would be a pity for the Japanese to drift into a serious quarrel with the United States over a fragment of rock and sand. It forecasts that France will throw her weight on the side of America, while Britain will probably use her influence with Japan. Thus the incident promises a satisfactory termination.

HONGKONG CHAMBER.

MR. JOHNSTONE'S SPEECH.

SHANGHAI "JOURNAL'S" COMMENT.

The British Chamber of Commerce makes the following comment: The Journal would much have preferred to wait for the full text of Mr. Johnstone's speech at the annual general meeting of the Hongkong Chamber before commenting on it. At the moment of writing, however—and the moment has been postponed as long as possible—only the telegraphic summary is available. Part of this, apparently, is a verbatim report, namely, the passage in which Mr. Johnstone, after referring to the last Conference of Chambers, expressed the hope that Hongkong would continue to do her share in bringing forward a question which affects the welfare of all those who rely on trade with China for their livelihood. The question to which he was referring was the education of Chinese on British lines and in a subsequent passage he said: "It is the opinion of your Committee in this matter that the Hongkong Government should play a greater part and take a more general interest in all questions affecting China and our business relations with her."

On the economic ties which bind British merchants in Hongkong to those in China it is scarcely necessary to dwell. Both alike depend on the same market, and the fact that the market is an enormous one and has a large variety of special needs does not diminish the community of interest which all share who buy and sell in it. The difference between this paper and the Japan Chronicle on this very point, however, is that whereas the Japan Chronicle believes, apparently, in Britons in the Far East forgetting that they are Britons and not caring who does the trade provided each individual trader makes good money out of it, the Journal believes that it matters exceedingly whether British merchants keep the lead or not, and that their success in doing so depends to no small extent upon their organization and capacity for corporate action. Mr. Johnstone's speech shows that the British section of the Hongkong Chamber thinks the same and Britons in Shanghai are very glad that he has said so.

TURKISH WOMEN.

BANNED FROM THE STAGE.

The Alemdar says that several Turkish women have lately appeared on the stage.

This has hurt Moslem feeling, and the Sheikh-ul-Islam [the religious chief] has notified the police to forbid women artists of the Moslem religion from appearing on the boards.

They appreciate immensely the fact that representatives from Hongkong attended the Conference of that and the following year and nothing is more calculated to stimulate their efforts and to keep them solidly united in the interests of British trade than the whole-hearted participation in all their counsels of men whose main interests are identical with theirs yet who live and trade on British territory.

If it may be said that Shanghai is the natural commercial centre for the Associated Chambers it may surely be said that Hongkong, as a British possession, is the natural guardian of the sentiments which, from a national standpoint, make the Association worth having.

On the economic ties which bind British merchants in Hongkong to those in China it is scarcely necessary to dwell. Both alike depend on the same market, and the fact that the market is an enormous one and has a large variety of special needs does not diminish the community of interest which all share who buy and sell in it.

The difference between this paper and the Japan Chronicle on this very point, however, is that whereas the Japan Chronicle believes, apparently, in Britons in the Far East forgetting that they are Britons and not caring who does the trade provided each individual trader makes good money out of it, the Journal believes that it matters exceedingly whether British merchants keep the lead or not, and that their success in doing so depends to no small extent upon their organization and capacity for corporate action.

Mr. Johnstone's speech shows that the British section of the Hongkong Chamber thinks the same and Britons in Shanghai are very glad that he has said so.

SHIPPING SLUMP.

CONTINUED DEPRESSION.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

London, March 3.—Speaking at a luncheon at Fairfield shipyard, Govan, Sir A. H. Kennedy, president of the Shipbuilding Employers Federation, alluded to the fact that production had slackened since the armistice and that, in conjunction with higher wages, had increased the cost of ships to such an extent as to make it impossible for the shipbuilders to do business. The number of vessels cancelled and suspended since April last year was 70 per cent more than the total of new contracts secured.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the chamber of shipping of the United Kingdom, Sir Owen Phillips declared that trade would really revive and expand until tonnage was reduced and cheap coal was produced so as to enable it to be sold in the markets of the world at a much lower price than at present.

On May 1st the existing working agreements between American shipowners and the Deep Sea Union expire and there is every prospect of a general strike as owners refuse to enter into a general conference with the union. The companies insist that certain expenses must be eliminated if they are to compete with foreign vessels. Half the American Shipping Board's fleet of 616 vessels, aggregating about 1,250,000 gross tons, is now tied up according to the latest figures. Steamship officials expressed the belief that the peak of shipping depression will not be reached until about another hundred have been withdrawn from trade.

The board's vessels still operating are doing so at a steady loss, which it is estimated will total £6,250,000 for the first six months this year.

According to the Hamburg Friendlichkeit the agreement concluded between the German Government and the shipping lines for indemnification for vessels lost through the war and the peace will enable this country to raise its mercantile marine to a total of 2,200,000 tons. Compensation at the highest rate will be paid only on the express condition that the money is used for shipbuilding. Owners who do not wish to replace will receive only the prewar values of vessels lost. It is further laid down that at least 90 per cent of the ships to be replaced under the agreement must be built in German yards. The rest may be ordered or bought abroad. The value of the ships surrendered is said to have been estimated at 7,000,000,000 gold marks. It is not stated how much compensation will be paid but it is hinted that the sum is comparatively small and that as the amounts already disbursed by Government to the companies on this account during the war are to be deducted the cost to the state will be only a few milliards. The carrying out of the agreement will, it is added, keep German shipyards fully employed for at least three years.

SUPERSTITIONS.

FUNERAL PROCESSIONS.

More people to-day are deterred from passing through a funeral procession by the superstition that it brings "bad luck"—possibly death.

To do so is restrained by the ethics of the case. Frequently, when in a crowded city street the carriages of a funeral procession become separated so that there is ample space and time to cross between them, numbers of people may be seen waiting on the sidewalk until the whole procession shall have passed, restrained only by the old superstition. And many a man who would emphatically deny that he "took any stock" in the superstition, was kept from crossing only by a sense of decency, would, nevertheless, upon finding that he had inadvertently passed through a funeral procession, feel a sense of uneasiness.

This superstition is ancient enough and survives from the classic days of Greece and Rome when the funeral procession was a sacred rite with a prescribed ritual to disturb which was an act of sacrilege; an offence against the gods which would not fail to avenge. For while the break which now sometimes occurs in the line of carriages or motor-cars in a modern funeral procession in a city street may afford a chance to pass through without offending, even against propriety, it is a survival from the days of the dismembered apartment must be the focus of the dreadful forces of Hasmoneans.

That Earl Dexter had the slipper of the Prophet I no longer doubted, and that he had sustained, in this dwelling beneath the roof, an uncanny siege during the days which had passed since the theft from the Antiquarian Museum, was equally certain. I thought of the horrible little yellow man who lay dead in Wyatt's Buildings; and it became evident to me that the house in which I was now imprisoned must overlook the back of those unsavoury tenements. The windows, sash-covered now, no doubt commanding a view of the roofs of the Buildings. One of the mysteries that had puzzled me was solved. It was Earl Dexter who had shot the yellow dwarf as he was bound for this very room! But how humanity the

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

COLD STORAGE

SAFEGUARD

Your Furs, Rugs, Carpets, Winter Clothes, &c., by storing them in our Cold Stores during the hot and damp weather.

For particulars apply to the Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

THE QUEST OF MOHAMMED'S SACRED SLIPPER SERIES.

IV.—THE ENIGMA OF THE YELLOW DWARF.

(By SAXE ROHMER.)

(Continued from yesterday.)

(Copyright, 1916.)

hashish had proposed to gain his god, how he had travelled through empty space—for from empty space the shot had brought him down—I could not imagine.

The pains in my arms and back momentarily increased. An awesome silence ruled. Mentally I could see a distorted half-sainted creature carrying a great gleaming knife and floating supernaturally toward me through the night!

A soft patterning sound became perceptible on the sloping roof above!

I think I have never known such intense and numbing fear as then descended upon me,

I began to pray fervently.

Neither of the windows was closed; and now through the intense darkness I heard one of them being raised up—up—up—

The sacking was pulled apart inch by inch.

Silhouetted against the faintly luminous background I saw a hunched, unnatural figure. Its real face was more dreadful even than the imaginary—for some stray beam of light touched into cold radiance a huge curved knife which the visitor held between his teeth!

My fear became a madness, and I twisted my body violently in a wild endeavour to free myself. A dreadful pain shot through my left shoulder!

"Hands behind you," rapped Dexter, toying with the revolver—"I'll have to tie you up and gag you. Apologize; but it can't be helped."

Carnet nodded and went out of the room again, to return almost immediately with a line that looked as though it might have been employed for dry-washing.

"Hands behind you," rapped Dexter, toying with the revolver—"I'll have to tie you up and gag you. Think yourself lucky you've got two!"

Very nearly the girl bound my wrists and in response to a slight nod from Dexter threw the end of the line up over a beam in the sloping ceiling, for the room was right under the roof, and drew it up in such a way that my wrists being raised behind me I became utterly helpless.

"Just tie his handkerchief around his mouth," directed Dexter; "that will keep him quite long enough for our purpose. I hope you will be released soon, Mr. Cavanagh," he added. "Greatly regret the necessity."

Carnet bound the handkerchief over my mouth.

Dexter extinguished the gas.

"Mr. Cavanagh," he said—"I've gone through hell and I've lost the most useful four fingers and a thumb in the United States to get hold of the Prophet's slipper. Any one can have it open to pay for it—but I've got to retire on the deal, so I'll drive a hard bargain! Good-night!"

There was a sound of retreating footsteps and I heard the entrance door close quietly.

I had not been in my unnatural position for many minutes before I began to suffer agonies, agonies not only physical but mental; for standing there like some prisoner of the Inquisition, it came to me how this dismantled apartment must be the focus of the dreadful forces of Has-

san's Aleppo!

That Earl Dexter had the slipper of the Prophet I no longer doubted, and that he had sustained, in this dwelling beneath the roof, an uncanny siege during the days which had passed since the theft from the Antiquarian Museum, was equally certain. I thought of the horrible little yellow man who lay dead in Wyatt's Buildings; and it became evident to me that the house in which I was now imprisoned must overlook the back of those unsavoury tenements. The windows, sash-covered now, no doubt commanding a view of the roofs of the Buildings. One of the mysteries that had puzzled me was solved. It was Earl Dexter who had shot the yellow dwarf as he was bound for this very room! But how humanity the

MENTHOLATUM
the BEST
REMEDY
FOR SOUL IN THE HEAD WHEN
APPLIED IN THE NOSETRILLS.
OBTAIABLE FROM
ALL CHEMISTS.

WISEMAN, Ltd.

Go to
Wiseman's popular Cafe
for

TIFFIN
and
DINNER

MONTHLY TICKETS (30 MEALS) \$30.00

Good food, good service and
good music.

All meat, poultry, butter, milk, etc.,
supplied by Dairy Farm.

Manager: D. M. GOODALL



OFFICIAL WOMEN
DETECTIVES.

LONDON INNOVATION.

Members of the Metropolitan Police
Women's Patrols are now being em-
ployed in the capacity of detectives,
an interesting innovation which has
received the sanction of the Com-
missioner of Police.

They are not attached to the
Criminal Investigation Department,
nor will they take the place of men
detectives. Their services as plain-
clothes women detectives will be
used only in cases where it is thought
that their sex will be an advantage
in making inquiries or carrying out
observation duties. One or two
women have already been engaged
on detective work, and their reports
have been of great help to the
authorities.

Various firms in the West End
have for a long time past engaged
women detectives for the purpose of
capturing shoplifters, and one of these
private detectives has arrested hun-
dreds of thieves.

It will be remembered that in the
Eastbourne murder case the police
enlisted the services of a 12-year-old
girl in watching the movements of
Gray and Field, and it was due to
her reports that the police were able
to complete the web of evidence
against the two men.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO. (CHINA),
LIMITED.

Alkali Manufacturers.

Tel. 1630. 7, Queen's Rd. Central.

CHINA AGENCY & TRADING CO. LTD.

Iron, Steel & Piece Goods.

Tel. 2143. 10, Queen's Rd. Central.

CHINA OVERSEAS TRADING CO.
(1919), LTD.

Importers and Exporters.

Tel. 1104. 16, Queen's Rd. Central.

CHU KYOKU TRADING CO.

Importers and Exporters.

Tel. 2108 and 2008.

EDWARD MOY FUNG.

Import & Export Merchant.

Tel. 1676. 60, Des Voeux Rd. Central.

THE KWONG KWAI.

New Films and Cameras just arrived.

Tel. 2170. 69, Queen's Rd. Central.

LAZARUS, H.

Opticians.

Tel. 2203. 12, Queen's Rd. Central.

MUMBYA & SABO.

Japanese Photographers.

Tel. 254. 8A, Queen's Rd. Central.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

"ELPERIOR"	25th Apr.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"PYRRHUS"	3rd May	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"DEMODOCUS"	22nd May	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"AGAPEON"	31st May	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"MACHAON"	14th June	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"ANTILLOCUS"	3rd May	Genoa, Miles, Liverpool & Glasgow
"TYDEUS"	17th May	Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"EURYADES"	7th June	Genoa, Miles, Liverpool & Glasgow
"BELLEROPHON"	23rd June	Genoa, Miles, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"PROTEUSLAUS"	4th May	Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver
"TEUCER"	25th May	Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver
"TALTHYBIUS"	15th June	Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

"KT. COMPANION" 13th May.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock Lighthouse is interrupted.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAIIS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAIIS.

FROM	PER	TUE
Shanghai	THURSDAY, APRIL 21.	Suiyang
Shanghai	FRIDAY, APRIL 22.	Szechuan
Japan	SATURDAY, APRIL 23.	Wakayama
EUROPE via Suez (Letters and Newspapers London 29th Mar.)	SUNDAY, APRIL 24.	Benaldor
Straits	MONDAY, APRIL 25.	Awa Maru
Australia and Manila	TUESDAY, APRIL 26.	Changsha
Calcutta and Straits		Malacca Maru

OUTWARD MAIIS.

FOR	PER	TUE
Wednesday, April 20.	Komsong	5 p.m.
Stanchai, North China and Japan	Kasenga	8 a.m.
"Shanghai and North China	Delight	8 a.m.
"Japan, Canada, United States, Central & South America and "EUROPE via SEATTLE	Saigon Maru	10 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, I. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay and ADEN. Registration 9:15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.	Tsitsik	10 a.m.
"Japan, "Shanghai and "North China	Spanning	10 a.m.
"Shanghai and "North China	Nile	2 p.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & "EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO. Registration 9:45 a.m. Letters 10:30 a.m.	Wingking	2 p.m.
Straits and Bangkok	Banka	3 p.m.
Japan	Karawao	4:30 p.m.
"Swatow, "Shanghai and "North China	Wulu	5 p.m.
Siagon	Phrahang	5 p.m.
FRI. APRIL 22.		
"Swatow, Amoy, and Taku	Sobat Maru	9 a.m.
Port Bayau, Hankow and Haiphong	Handi	9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hailong	11 a.m.
Philippine Islands	Yeeseng	2 p.m.
Tienan	Chipehing	5 p.m.
SATURDAY, APRIL 23.		
Hankow, Paichoi and Haiphong	Kaitong	9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China	Hankow	11 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and ADEN	Kairwing	2 p.m.
Shanghai and North China	Sonyang	5 p.m.
"Swatow, "Shanghai and "North China	Hengping	5 p.m.
Sunday, April 24.		
Amoy, "Shanghai and "North China	Soochow	11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hailong	2 p.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tienan	Kuchow	3 p.m.
Hankow and Haiphong	Takang	8 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & "EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO. Registration 9:45 a.m. Letters 10:30 a.m.	Himark	10 a.m.
MONDAY, APRIL 25.		
Amoy, "Shanghai and "North China	Aitsua Maru	9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hailong	2 p.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tienan	Kuchow	3 p.m.
Hankow and Haiphong	Takang	8 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & "EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO. Registration 9:45 a.m. Letters 10:30 a.m.	Shioya Maru	10 a.m.
TUESDAY, APRIL 26.		
Amoy, "Shanghai and "North China	Aitsua Maru	10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hailong	2 p.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tienan	Kuchow	3 p.m.
Hankow and Haiphong	Takang	8 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & "EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO. Registration 9:45 a.m. Letters 10:30 a.m.	Shioya Maru	10 a.m.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.		
Amoy, "Shanghai and "North China	Aitsua Maru	10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hailong	2 p.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tienan	Kuchow	3 p.m.
Hankow and Haiphong	Takang	8 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & "EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO. Registration 9:45 a.m. Letters 10:30 a.m.	Shioya Maru	10 a.m.
THURSDAY, APRIL 28.		
Amoy, "Shanghai and "North China	Aitsua Maru	10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hailong	2 p.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tienan	Kuchow	3 p.m.
Hankow and Haiphong	Takang	8 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & "EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO. Registration 9:45 a.m. Letters 10:30 a.m.	Shioya Maru	10 a.m.
FRI. APRIL 29.		
Amoy, "Shanghai and "North China	Aitsua Maru	10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hailong	2 p.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tienan	Kuchow	3 p.m.
Hankow and Haiphong	Takang	8 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & "EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO. Registration 9:45 a.m. Letters 10:30 a.m.	Shioya Maru	10 a.m.
SATURDAY, APRIL 30.		
Amoy, "Shanghai and "North China	Aitsua Maru	10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hailong	2 p.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tienan	Kuchow	3 p.m.
Hankow and Haiphong	Takang	8 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & "EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO. Registration 9:45 a.m. Letters 10:30 a.m.	Shioya Maru	10 a.m.
SUNDAY, APRIL 31.		
Amoy, "Shanghai and "North China	Aitsua Maru	10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hailong	2 p.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tienan	Kuchow	3 p.m.
Hankow and Haiphong	Takang	8 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & "EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO. Registration 9:45 a.m. Letters 10:30 a.m.	Shioya Maru	10 a.m.
MONDAY, MAY 1.		
Amoy, "Shanghai and "North China	Aitsua Maru	10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hailong	2 p.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tienan	Kuchow	3 p.m.
Hankow and Haiphong	Takang	8 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & "EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO. Registration 9:45 a.m. Letters 10:30 a.m.	Shioya Maru	